

ducing marked disfigurement of the face, is valuable and should be familiar to every pathologist. The book is beautifully illustrated from original plates.

H. H.

"Surgery—Its Principles and Practice." By Astley Paston Cooper Ashhurst, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

A carefully written text-book of the older, conservative type; quite suitable to take its place among the list of students' manuals for the didactic teaching of surgery. There is nothing new in the subject matter, arrangement or manner of presentation, in fact some of the text applies to the more primitive surgery of the early aseptic era. In its way, it is very complete and clearly expounded though treatment is considered in a somewhat diffuse manner. Pathology is well handled. The student who has thoroughly assimilated the contents of this volume will be well prepared to take up the study of applied surgery but wholly dependent on a more graphic and practical course of teaching.

G. H. T.

Collected Papers by the Staff of St. Mary's Hospital (Mayo Clinic) for 1911. Octavo of 603 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London; W. B. Saunders Company, 1912. Cloth, \$5.50 net.

Comment on the interest and importance of the volumes issued by the Mayo Clinic seems superfluous. The mass of clinical material, the care with which it is observed, the uniformity of treatment make the statistical evidence coming from their clinic invaluable and unique.

Especially noteworthy among the papers are: Mixed Tumours of the Salivary Glands (56 cases); Malignant Tumours of the Tonsil (22 cases); Hodgkin's Disease (43 cases); Peptic Ulcer (1000 cases); an excellent paper on Gastrojejunostomy by W. J. Mayo; Gallstone Disease (citing 4000 operations on the biliary tract); Ventral Hernia (well illustrated, showing the Mayo technic); two papers on Cancer of the Breast (518 cases); two papers on Surgery of the Prostate (468 and 542 cases); Renal Tuberculosis (203 cases); a number of papers on Radiography of the Urinary Tract; and a number on the Thyroid. Of general diagnostic interest is Sistrunk's paper on the Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites.

L. E.

"Die moderne Therapie der Gonorrhoe beim Manne," Ein Leitaden für Studierende und Ärzte. By Prof. Dr. Paul Asch, Bonn 1914. A. Marcus & E. Weber's Verlag. Price, M.2.60 paper, M.3.20 cloth.

In this short treatise upon the modern treatment of Gonorrhea and its complications the author does not attempt to render a complete account of the various and numerous therapeutical measures that are in use or recommended in the battle against this dreaded and tenacious scourge. This fact, though, instead of detracting from the value of this little book, represents its most attractive feature, since the author succeeded in producing a very clear and convincing presentation of those methods of treatment which have proven satisfactory and reliable in his own experience. Thus, in 12 short lectures and in a concise and breezy manner, a complete résumé of the most important means at our command in the up-to-date treatment of Gonorrhea is rendered. Since gonorrheal therapy even in the hands of the experienced specialist often becomes refractory and disappointing, the perusal of the

little book will prove to be most useful and entertaining to general practitioner and specialist alike. The text is illustrated by 25 excellent cuts.

M. K.

"The Pituitary Body and its Disorders. Clinical States Produced by Disorders of the Hypophysis Cerebri." By Harvey Cushing, M. D., Associate Professor of Surgery the Johns Hopkins University, Professor of Surgery (elect) Harvard University. An Amplification of the Harvey Lecture for December, 1910. 319 illustrations, Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1912. Price \$4.00.

In this book Dr. Cushing has brought together the clinical and experimental results of years of labor on the pituitary body. He has attempted to classify the cases according to disordered function of this gland and accompanies his discussion with complete case histories so that if his tentative classification should later be found not to hold, his cases are still available for others who desire to study the subject or check his results. The book is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs and radiographs; with the important statements standing out in clear relief. It is the only available book of reference in the English language which pretends to completeness, and as such has a definite place in our literature. The chapters on treatment are clear, concise and leave no doubt as to the author's indication, as far as his present studies permit him, for surgical interference.

S. H.

A Manual of Clinical Diagnosis by Means of Laboratory Methods. For Students, Hospital Physicians, and Practitioners. By Charles E. Simon, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pathology and Experimental Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Eighth edition enlarged and thoroughly revised. Octavo, 809 pages, with 185 engravings and 25 plates. Cloth, \$5.00 net. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

Many will be glad to see a new edition of Simon's "Clinical Diagnosis." It combines short lucid discussions of the significance of laboratory findings with a greater amount of detail in the description of technic than is usually found in books of this class. This makes it especially valuable for the student. The author rightly lays stress on teaching the student to correlate his clinical laboratory work with the history and physical findings of individual cases. The average student is apt to regard clinical pathology as an end in itself and often remains satisfied with technical success. For instance, he will be quite pleased when he finds he can detect mucus, starch, muscle fibres and fat in a stool, and needs to be constantly reminded that these findings are of no value in themselves until he has considered them in relation to the patient's diet, physical findings, symptoms and history. To encourage the student to form the habit of making such judgments is the constant endeavor of every teacher of clinical pathology, but it is difficult to embody this in a book and it is doubtful whether the method adopted by Simon of detailing the essential laboratory findings of different diseases is a good method to this end. It is not diseases that the student has to be taught to diagnose, but patients.

T. A.

"Practical Sanitation. A Handbook for Health Officers and Practitioners of Medicine." By Fletcher Gardner, M. D. and James Persons Simonds, B. A., M. D. Illustrated. Published